

THE BEE

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northwest, Washington, D. C.
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as second class mail matter.
W. CALVIN CHASE, Editor.

THE SON OF BISHOP BROWN.

The general impression is that Prof Wm. L. Brown, the son of the late Bishop John M. Brown, both of whom supported Mr. Cleveland in the last campaign, will be appointed recorder of deeds to succeed Hon. B. K. Bruce, when his time expires. Prof Brown is one of the best educated young men in this country and a man who reflects credit upon the colored race as an educator. If President Cleveland has made up his mind to appoint Prof. Brown, the entire colored race would hail the appointment with delight and regard it as a just recognition of the son of one of the strongest and most influential bishops in the Methodist Episcopal church. This appointment would reflect great credit on the administration and tend to make the more conservative class of the colored people have more faith in Mr. Cleveland. No public man was more ostracized by his people than the late Bishop Brown and his son for their support of Mr. Cleveland and has been a surprise on the part of the enemies of the late Bishop that something has not been done for the family before.

The BEE has always maintained that Mr. Cleveland would certainly not forget those who stood by him from principles and not for office or because they were disgusted with the republican party.

Prof. Brown has been a resident of the district for 35 or 36 years.

THE LEAGUE.

Our esteemed contemporary, The Plaidealer, thinks the league failed for want of support. This is rather a trite way of stating the case and it is one with which we make no issue.

But what we would like to have from our co-laborer in journalism is a succinct statement of the real causes that lead to this non-support and consequently to the disgraceful collapse of what should have been a powerful compact national organization carrying its protective banner into every part of the country, and making its salutary influence felt among all classes of citizens.

Recall, we beg, the history of the League, its birth, its progress, its miserable collapse, and tell an anxious public what was really the trouble.

A WONDERFUL WOMAN.

On the front page and first column of this paper will be seen the advertisement of Mrs. Carry for fortune teller and clairvoyant. Mrs. Carry will certainly do all that she says in her card and if any one has the least doubt about it after they have given her a trial call at this office and the BEE will refund our money. Don't take what the BEE says but go yourself and be convinced of the wonderful gift of a woman.

THE BEES OWN PRESS.

On or about October first the Washington BEE will put in a new Oscillate printing press to be propelled by electricity. The BEE will also be issued semi weekly and if the people give it the proper support it will be issued daily. The BEE is next to the oldest paper published in the United States by colored men. The San Francisco Elevator and Christian Recorder are the oldest. There will also be a change in its editorial staff in the way of making an addition thereto.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

Two democratic conferences were held this week, one by the national democratic organization of which Mr. Jas. Ross is chairman and one by the local democratic league of which Mr. C. H. J. Taylor is president. Mr. Ross conference was an assembly of representative democrats all over the country, having the endorsement of the administrative and the leading colored democrats throughout the country. Both organizations are working in harmony with each other and will no doubt do a great deal in dividing the colored vote.

Every man has a right to his opinion be he a democrat or a republican.

If these colored men have an idea that the democratic party will ameliorate the condition of the race they have a right to support that party.

Mr. Ross is a brilliant young man who has his convictions. He is sincere in his advocacy of democratic principles.

His address to the county is an ample document, and also is the address of his chairman Astwood.

BROWN'S IRON BITTER
Bitter, or India-gum, used
for Malaria, Liver-Tonic.

IS THERE A BREAK?

EX-MINISTER TAYLOR AND EX-COUNSEL ASTWOOD SAID TO BE ON THE OUTS.

Rumor has it that Ex-Minister C. H. J. Taylor, chairman of the colored democratic league and Ex-Counsel H. C. C. Astwood, chairman of the Executive Committee of the colored democratic league are on the outs.

The misunderstanding was brought about because it is alleged that Mr. Astwood has received all the honors and is getting all the credit by the friends of the administration by his (Astwood's) defense from time to time of the administration and his persistent efforts to influence colored men to support the democratic party. What the final result will be is not known. On the other hand Mr. Astwood is willing and ready to bury the hatchet with Mr. McGee who has given the league a great deal of trouble, while Mr. Taylor is unwilling. Mr. McGee seems to be a horn in the side of Mr. Taylor who from time to time made unwarrantable attacks on Mr. McGee which Mr. Astwood does not approve.

Mr. McGee seems to be a very gentlemanly kind of a man and a hard color ed democratic worker and Mr. Astwood's object has been to unite all the colored forces and work in harmony for democratic success. Those who have worked with Mr. Taylor and shared his confidence and support allege that he is not in it. There seems to be war in the camp and if chairman Taylor is not careful, the followers of Mr. Astwood who compose a majority in the league say that they will oppose the chairman and put Mr. Astwood in control.

Present indications show that Mr. Astwood has the best of the situation and is looked upon with favor by the administration. Mr. Taylor has been informed of this fact which does not digest well in his stomach.

The American Stock below zero, in August shows how the wind is blowing.

The manager of the Sunday Herald will move his office, hence the American will go with it.

The Washington people are no fools a few of them were taken in by the Western Advertiser.

It is too late for Ex-Minister C. H. J. Taylor to turn down Mr. Astwood.

The administration thinks that Mr. Astwood is alright, so settle it.

Mr. McGee is keeping quiet and sowing oats. A-twood intends to admit McGee to the couns'l. Mr. Taylor to the contrary notwithstanding.

Hon. L. C. Moore has been appointed financial agent of Gyrnes Academy. No better appointment could have been made.

Prof. W. T. Benjamin of St. Augustines' Choir has been appointed a delegate from his church to the Catholic Congress that is to meet in the city of Chicago, Ill.

PRESIDENT MITCHEL IN TOWN.

Hon. John Mitchel, Jr., member of the Common Council of Richmond, Va., Editor of the Planet and president of the Afro-American press association was in the city this week on business. Mr. Mitchel states that the press association will be the largest ever held.

PERSONALS.

Hon. H. C. C. Astwood left for New York City Thursday morning.

Mr. E. W. Williams will not visit Chicago as he intended.

Mr. Nibby Slade has returned to the from Loudon, County, Va.

Miss Dora Barker, one of Washington's accomplished teachers is at Silcott Springs, Loudon, Co. Va.

COTTON GOODS.

From The American Economist.

American cotton goods are supplanting to an important degree a certain class of British dry goods heretofore sold in Hayti. The British Acting Consul General Tweedy, reports the supplanting of British "Brabants, Oxfords, nanekinets and drills, and, in fact, of most articles used here by the greater part of the population for outer wear, by American manufactured articles which are described as 29-inch checks, 26-inch Sun, 25-inch Toledo, 24-inch Farmer." The official points out that these American are appreciated for the soft finish of the cotton and their lasting colors, particularly on blue grounds, and that their importation has very largely increased during the last few years, notwithstanding the fact that the American manufacturer allows only from two to three months' credit, whereas the British shipper allows six months' credit. In this way the benefits of reciprocity begin to be felt and appreciated.

THE NATIONAL AFRO-AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION TO MEET AT CHICAGO

September 12, 13, and 14, 1893.

THE PRESIDENT ISSUES THE CALL

NATIONAL AFRO-AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, 814 East Broad street, RICHMOND, VA., July 19, 1893.

To Editors of the Afro-American Journals of the United States,

Greeting:

The National Afro-American Press Association will hold its next annual meeting Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, September 12, 13, and 14, 1893, in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois.

All editors of Afro-American journals are invited to be present and take an active part in the deliberations.

A cordial invitation is also extended to all to be present who may be directly engaged in journalism. The sessions will be open to the public and the privileges of the floor accorded to those deemed from a journalistic standpoint worthy of that honor.

Persons who expect to attend the meeting as delegates will please advise the president accordingly in order that proper arrangements may be made for their entertainment.

The necessity for a large attendance and harmonious action is too apparent to need an urgent announcement here.

The straits in which certain sections of this country are making towards absolute anarchy is appalling.

The moans and pleadings of the victims of lynch law, the prayer and cries of bereaved families are too touching and constant to be ignored and must call for sympathy for the unfortunate and condemnation of the guilty parties, even as has been almost unanimously done in the columns of race journals.

Business propositions will be considered and the practical improvement of our publications form a prominent feature of this meeting.

Believing that by organized and persistent endeavor our constantly increasing power can be made more effective, it is earnestly requested that each member will make an individual effort to awaken interest and arouse the people generally to an appreciation of the valuable services which the craft is rendering.

(Signed)

JOHN MITCHELL, JR., President.

JOSIE D. HEARD, Wilmington, Del., Secretary.

D. A. RUDD, Cincinnati, O., Chairman Executive Committee.

All race journals will please publish the above call.

Lots in the District \$75.00

EAST DEANWOOD D. C.

Until July 1st '93 I will sell lots in East Deanwood D. C., at the very low price of

\$75 Each.

In terms of \$10 down and \$5 per month and in the event of the death of the purchaser before the full price is paid, I will accept the payments so made as full payment of the price and will make a like conveyance of the lot to the purchaser's heirs or assigns.

C.D., E & F

Sts. N. E., Extend

ed will run directly through East Deanwood, which is in the District; this subdivision is only about 3½ miles from the Capitol Building and is on the Southern Maryland Railroad. When this road is in operation these lots will sell for many times the present price. The streets will be 90 feet in width and all lots run back to an alley from 12 to 20 feet wide. If you want to secure one or two lots at the present low price lose no time but call or address at once.

E. M. Pine,

1320 F St. N. W.

J. H. Dabney & Burke

BRANCH BUSINESS HOUSE

1409 28th street, Georgetown, D. C.

Practical Embalmer and First Class FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

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Banner and Sign Painting of every description attended to.

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FOR MALARIA, LIVER-TONIC.

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THE BEE

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J. H. Bellier, Druggist, corner 16th and
West northwest.

Philadelphia House, 348 Penn. Ave., N. W.
W. W. Jackson, 228 4th street, n. w.
Hosey, 205 4th street, n. w.
J. P. Stewart, 302 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.

NEW YORK CITY.
D. A. Green, 429 6th Ave.
BOSTON, MASS.
Wm. L. Reed, 934 Cambridge St.

ALEXANDRIA VIRGINIA,
W. A. Carter, 313 Wilkes Street.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1893.

Locals.

WANTED: At this office two Indians to learn the printing business. Permanent work. Apply at once.

RENT: To first class colored tenants: brick dwelling No. 1803 1/2 st. n. w.; 250 ft. newly papered and painted rooms \$25.50. m. n. h.

W. C. Duvall,
925 F. St. n. w.

RENT: To first class colored tenants: brick bay window dwelling, rooms all imp'd 4 squares from B. & O. depot. No 440 3rd st. n. e., only \$20.75. m. n. h.

W. C. Duvall,
925 F. St. n. w.

Hon. John R. Lynch and Mr. Robt. Terrell have opened a law firm in the Capital Savings Bank building 609 F. St., N. W.

The conference of Negro democrats was held in the parlors of Travis Glasgow Monday afternoon and was largely attended.

Dr. George R. Richardson has moved into his new house 309 11th street, n. e. Dr. Richardson's office hours are from 7 to 9 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m.

ADDITIONAL TRAIN TO CHICAGO

VIA B. & O. R. R.

To accommodate the largely increased trade to the World's Fair the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in addition to its present three through trains, will place a daily service commencing to Chicago, leaving Washington at 8:40 P. M. and running via Pittsburgh and Akron Ohio. This train will carry through Pullman sleeping cars from Baltimore and intermediate points to Chicago.

SPECIAL FRIDAY EXCURSIONS
TO ATLANTIC CITY
VIA ROYAL BLUE LINE.

Special excursion tickets to Atlantic City and return via B. & O. and Reading railroads will be sold each Friday during the season at the rate of \$5.00 for the round trip from Washington to Atlantic City and return.

Tickets will be good returning on any regular train until Tuesday following.

B. D. Whitehurst, Proprietor
As we journey through life let us live by the way."

INROADS OF CHOLERA.

It is Making Considerable Progress in Europe.

The cholera aided by the intense heat, made considerable progress throughout Europe during the past week. It has appeared in Germany, despite the most rigid precautions; it has spread into the more central parts of France; it has extended itself into the Austro-Sungarian Empire, and it is epidemic in twenty-five districts of European Russia. This showing is formidable when one counts up the areas afflicted, although there are some mitigating circumstances. In any year before this the appearance of cholera in so many places would have resulted in a widespread, devastating epidemic, but even the semi-barbarous countries of Europe are taking sanitary precautions. When one considers how feasible those precautions are in some cases and how excellent have been the results from them one realizes that the cholera is not so inevitable a destroyer as its reputation would indicate. As America has no parallel for the crowded, filthy villages and cities of the continent of Europe, she ought easily to keep the cholera outside her quarantine at the coast cities.

THE WAR SPECTRE AGAIN.

Prospects of a War Worry Europe's Anxious Statesmen.

The massacre of Italian workmen at Alzign-Mortes last week, followed by the popular demonstrations in Rome against the French, threaten serious consequences. The hostility displayed by the Italian agitators is believed to threaten very grave consequences, as it will irritate the French Government just at the time when Italy is making her demands for reparation. The possibility of a Franco-Italian war and Germany's obligations under the Triple Alliance treaty in such an event, are generally discussed.

Barbarous Arabs.

Three or four days ago five of the Bedouins appeared before Director-General Davis and complained that because they demanded their wages from the managers of the Midway Plaisance they were kicked out of the show. This brought a mutiny in the Arab camp, and just before sunrise Sunday three Bedouins, taking one of the horses, fled upon it a short distance with a long rope dangling behind. Then they went to the tent in which Hamed Abahd slumbered. They pounced upon him, and before he was fairly awake had bound and gagged him. One of the thongs was passed under his shoulders, forming a loop at the end. Through this the rope was passed and securely fastened. Then the animal was lashed into a mad race about the enclosure. Abahd was fearfully tortured, and would have been killed had not a dozen Arabs come to his rescue. The three Bedouins defended themselves with lance and sword, and a fierce combat ensued, in which four men were severely injured. The disturbance was finally quelled by the police, and the Bedouins arrested.

Mrs. Shann Declared Guilty.

The jury in the Shann murder case at Trenton, N. J., came into court on Monday with a verdict of "not guilty."

The court-room was packed with spectators, and Mrs. Shann sat surrounded by her family. When the verdict was rendered she fell upon her knees as though offering up thanks for her deliverance. In a moment she raised her head and her daughters threw their arms around her and kissed her. The audience sat silent, and in another moment the formalities were over and Mrs. Shann was discharged from custody. As she left the court-room she was peered at by the great throng present, and a few shook hands with her. Her daughters and sisters were now weeping, and the whole family showed the deepest emotion. It is said the jury decided to acquit after a few ballots had been taken.

Alaskan Reindeer.

Letters from Dutch Harbor, Alaska, dated July 24, contain news about the Government reindeer station. The Rev. Sheldon Jackson has just returned from Fort Clarence. Of the original herd of 180 reindeer brought from Siberia last year none died during the winter. They easily obtained food, though the winter was exceptionally severe. Eighty fawns were born, and only two died. Capt. Healy of the Bear brought thirty-seven reindeer from Siberia in June and added them to the herd. About 150 more will be brought this fall. Minor W. Bruce, who had charge of the station, says there is no doubt of the experiment's success. In a few years these reindeer will furnish abundant food for all the coast Esquimaux.

Five Killed at a Crossing.

The team belonging to Mr. Lorenzo J. Boeve, who lives about three miles north of Leroy, N. Y., was struck Sunday by the Lehigh fly, east bound, while he was driving to attend the service in the Presbyterian Church, and all the occupants were instantly killed, together with the horses. The party included Mr. and Mrs. Boeve and daughter, the latter about twenty years of age; Miss Van Wicks, of Leroy, and Miss Emma Bowden, of New York city, the latter about twenty. The train was going at a high rate of speed.

Paid the Debt in Coal.

The debt of the Reading Railroad to the Lehigh Valley, amounting to about \$1,000,000, which was the cause of the recent breaking of the lease by the directors of the latter company, has been wiped out in a manner satisfactory to both companies, by the Reading turning over to the Lehigh Valley between 300,000 and 400,000 tons of coal as the full equivalent of the indebtedness.

Yellow Fever Victims.

Dr. John W. Brantham of the United States Marine Hospital Service, who has been ill with yellow fever there since August 12, died on Sunday last at Brunswick, Ga. He had been unconscious for twenty-six hours. A pathetic message from his wife, now ill in Maryland, was never received by him.

Gold Still Coming from Europe.

A London dispatch states that new shipments of gold to the amount of \$5,000,000 will go out in the various steamers for New York during the week. There is no apparent prospect of checking the outflow of gold to America at present.

Silcott Springs

J. R. WEBB HOUSE

Summer Boarders

TERMS: \$4.00 per week includin

ng all boarders at the statio

and return free of charge.

CHILDREN under 12 years \$2.00

per week.

TRANSIENT BOARDERS

\$1.00 per day. Extra Carriage

fare charged for. Trunks 25 cent s.

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work now in press, prepared by

J. Alexander Kones, L. L. B.

ember of the New York Bar.

It enables every man and

woman to be their own lawyer.

It teaches what are your rights and

how to maintain them. When o

begin law a suit and when to shun

one. It contains the useful infor-

mation every business form of

every variety useful to the lawyer

as well to all who have legal busi-

ness to transact.

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A YEAR I undertake to Society

which any fairly intelligent person

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

FRUITS OF THE FIRST WEEK OF THE SPECIAL SESSION.

Congress Gets Promptly to Work—The Great Silver Debate Opened—President Cleveland's Health—A Statement to the Public.

Congress got rapidly to work during the first week of the session. The silver and anti-silver Democrats agreed upon a programme of debate, and the battle was at once opened. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, will lead the Administration forces, which favor an unqualified repeal of the Sherman silver law, and Mr. Bland, of Missouri, will head the silver forces. Mr. Wilson introduced the following bill for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman silver law, said to have been drawn by Secretary Carlile. It is known as House Bill No. 1:

"Be it enacted, etc., that so much of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes,' as directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered, not exceeding \$1 for 371 25-100 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases Treasury notes of the United States, and the same is hereby repealed; but this repeal shall not impair or in any manner affect the legal tender quality of the standard silver dollars heretofore coined; and the faith and credit of the United States are hereby pledged to maintain the parity of the standard gold and silver coins of the United States at the present legal ratio, or such other ratio as may be established by law."

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, introduced the following bill as a substitute:

"Sec. 1. From and after the passage of this act all holders of silver bullion to the amount of \$100 or more of standard weight and fineness shall be entitled to have the same coined at the mint of the United States into silver dollars of the weight and fineness provided for in second section of this act."

"Sec. 2. That the silver dollar provided for in this act shall consist of 412½ grains of standard silver, said dollar to be legal tender for all debts, dues and demands, both public and private."

"Sec. 3. That the holder of silver dollars herein provided for shall be entitled to deposit the same and to receive silver certificates in the manner now provided by law for the standard silver dollars."

"Sec. 4. So much of the act of July 14, 1890, entitled 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon and for other purposes,' as requires monthly purchase of four million five hundred thousand (4,500,000) ounces of silver bullion be, and the same is hereby repealed."

Debate immediately began under a mutual agreement, by which Mr. Wilson's bill will be discussed for fourteen days. Eleven days of the debate on the bill will be given to general debate under the rules of the last House regulating general debate, the time to be equally divided between the two sides, as the Speaker may direct. The last three days of debate will be devoted to the consideration of the bill and the amendments, under the usual five-minute rule of the House as in committee of the whole House. General leave to print is granted.

The vote is to be taken first on an amendment providing for the coining of silver at the present ratio. If that fails, then a separate vote is to be had on a similar amendment providing for a ratio of 17 to 1; if that fails, on one proposing a ratio of 18 to 1; if that fails, one proposing a ratio of 19 to 1; if that fails, one proposing a ratio of 20 to 1. If the above amendments fail it shall be in order to offer an amendment reviving the act of February 28, 1878, restoring the standard silver dollar, commonly known as the Bland-Allison act. The vote then to be taken on the engrossing and third reading of the bill as amended, or on the bill itself if all the amendments shall have been voted down, and on the final passage of the bill without other intervening motion.

This prompt and decisive action will lead to action by the House within three weeks of the opening of the session. The House will probably pass Mr. Wilson's bill, and the fight will be transferred to the Senate by September 1.

Mr. Cleveland's departure from Washington to his summer home at Gray Gables has awakened considerable anxiety. Before his departure he issued the following statement:

"My absence from the capital at this time may excite some surprise, in view of my intense interest in the subject now awaiting the determination of Congress. Though my views and recommendations have already been officially submitted to that body, and though I am by no means certain I could further aid in bringing about the result which seems so necessary, it would be a great satisfaction to me if I could remain at the scene of action. But whether I am here or elsewhere, I shall look with hope and confidence to the action of those upon whom the responsibility now rests of relieving our people from their present dangers and difficulties."

"I am going back to my summer home at the seashore because I am not sufficiently rested from the strain to which I have been subjected since the 4th of March to fit me to again assume the duties and labors which await me here. I have been counseled by those whose advice I cannot disregard that the further rest I contemplate is absolutely necessary to my health and strength. I shall remain away during the month of August, and shall devote myself to rest and recreation. My day's doings will be devoid of interest to the public, and I shall be exceedingly pleased if I can be free from the attention of newspaper correspondents."

Dr. Bryant, of Washington, who accompanied the President had this to say: "President Cleveland is not a sick man, but is merely slightly exhausted from overwork. He has labored hard and needs a vacation as much as any man I know." The President will return to Washington early in September.

The first great sensation of the silver debate was produced by Senator West, of Missouri, who, in a strong speech, declared himself opposed to the repeal of the Sherman law except on the basis of the free coinage of silver.

VIRTUOUS JOSEPH SMITH.

Says the Creed of the Latter Day Saints Prohibits Polygamy.

Joseph Smith, President of the reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Saints, is at Plainville, Mass., this week, attending the annual camp meeting of the Massachusetts district of the church.

In regard to Mormonism he said: "We have renounced polygamy in all its forms, and the younger portion of the community, who are gradually getting the reins of power, will allow nothing of the kind. Why, the book of Mormonism, which we believe, but place second to the Bible, on which our religion is founded, prohibits polygamy, though this news may sound strange to the ears of outsiders. On this account Young could not maintain belief in both the book and his creed of multiple marriage, and that is why he started in on his own account. The book of Mormon is simply a record of doings of the people whom we believe first inhabited this continent, the forefathers of the American Indians and the Mound Builders."

A GRAND ARMY PRESIDENT.

Beginning an Agitation for a G. A. R. Presidential Nomination.

New York, Aug. 14.—A movement has been set on foot here that has for its direct object the election of the next President by the Grand Army of the Republic.

At a meeting of Gen. Von Steuben Post, G. A. R., at No. 435 East Fifth street, New York, Sunday afternoon, speeches were made by several members of the post advocating the nomination and support of a man at the next Presidential election who shall be in perfect accord with the Grand Army men on the pension question. It is said that this movement will be agitated in all the Grand Army posts throughout the United States. The veterans are confident that if they and their friends unite and support such a man they will have no difficulty in electing the next President.

A LABRADOR VOLCANO.

Simple-Minded Fishermen Thought the End of the World Had Come.

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Fishermen off Cape Harrison, Labrador, were startled on Thursday, August 3, by strange noises on shore and detonations like the firing of heavy artillery. Shortly afterwards the top of the cape was seen to be all ablaze, a pillar of flame shooting up to a great height. Some of the most venturesome fishermen landed, thinking the brushwood covering the ground might be on fire and intending to extinguish it. But they found that the fire came out of the earth. A large part of the top of the cliff had fallen in, leaving a vast chasm, from which issued a stream of fire, stones, cinders and steam. The terrified fisherman returned to their vessels, declaring that the world was coming to an end. Many left the scene in fright, spreading the story of the phenomenon along the coast.

Found Dead in His Bath tub.

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State Funds Safe.

New York, Aug. 10.—A rumor prevailed yesterday that the State of New York had \$250,000 tied up in the suspended Madison Square Bank. It has been learned since that Controller Danforth became aware of the condition of the bank before its doors closed, and by a hurried trip from Albany, was in time to present a check for \$250,000 and draw the amount out. The money belonged to the canal fund. Superintendent of Banks Preston is in charge of the Madison Square bank. The total liabilities of the bank were \$2,705,171 at the last report, including capital, surplus and undivided profits. The resources were equal to liabilities.

Shot by "Tom" King.

An Oklahoma City dispatch says: William Whitmire, a United States deputy marshal, has been shot and killed in the strip by Laura Maundus, alias "Tom" King, the female horse thief. The marshal was pursuing the woman and met his death from ambush. "Tom" King's exploits have made her notorious. She is a well-born and good-looking Missouri girl, upon whom repeated punishment has had no effect. This last is her gravest crime. Every outlaw in the West is her friend, and her capture will be almost impossible.

The Government Corn Crop.

The monthly crop report just issued by the Department of Agriculture, based on estimates of the crop conditions on August 1, shows the bad effects of the present drought. It reports a decline of six points in corn, the average for the entire corn region being 87, as against 93.2 on July 1, and a decline of more than ten points in spring wheat and ten points in oats and tobacco.

The Pay Car is Coming.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The reported inability of the New York Central Railroad to secure currency to meet its monthly pay-roll has caused no little excitement along the line of the road. It is announced here to-day that the company has overcome the difficulty caused by the refusal of its New York depository to cash a draft for \$1,000,000. Cash enough has been secured to send out the pay car as usual.

Hill Will Cut a Watermelon.

According to an Atlanta, Ga., dispatch, Senator David B. Hill will soon cut a Georgia watermelon which weighs more than eighty pounds. It is a present from John Colvin, one of Senator Hill's Atlanta admirers.

AMONG THE HINDU POOR.

Multitudes of Aborigines, Almost Unclothed, Living in Wretched Buildings.

Measured by any standard of actual possessions, says a writer in the *Pauline Magazine*, the aborigine and mixed Hindu population is poor indeed. It has often been a wonder to us that the laboring classes among Hindus build so poorly, and one is not less surprised to see the comparatively superior houses the Koil takes the pains to build. A man can rarely stand in a poor Hindu's one to three rupee house, he nearly always can comfortably do so in the Kolwar's more capacious, better-roofed home. But this house is about all. Seldom do brass cooking vessels appear in the hands of the Koils. The most common earthenware, cheap, easily broken and quickly replaced, do them. Better utensils are seen among even the poor Hindus. Here and there are flocks, but a few fowls, perhaps a goat or two, a dog, and one or two genuine "scalawags" pigs make up a Koil estate. In the west the men dress better than in Bastar. The women go with the upper body only imperfectly covered by a cloth that covers the lower body, one end of which is thrown up over one shoulder from the front.

In regard to Mormonism he said: "We have renounced polygamy in all its forms, and the younger portion of the community, who are gradually getting the reins of power, will allow nothing of the kind. Why, the book of Mormonism, which we believe, but place second to the Bible, on which our religion is founded, prohibits polygamy, though this news may sound strange to the ears of outsiders. On this account Young could not maintain belief in both the book and his creed of multiple marriage, and that is why he started in on his own account. The book of Mormon is simply a record of doings of the people whom we believe first inhabited this continent, the forefathers of the American Indians and the Mound Builders."

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Beginning an Agitation for a G. A. R. Presidential Nomination.

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The great respect apparently shown to women among the aborigines is striking. She seems to be reckoned fairly man's equal. The greatly simplifies missionary work among them. Our preachers can at the same time with equal facility reach both men and women. At all odds three-fifths of all who hear our preachers are women. The aborigines either in the west or east builds no temple to his gods. These people revere gods they esteem to dwell in the hills. They worship the five brother kings, of whom Beam Der and Dharma Rai are the favorites. They sacrifice to appease the Hindu small-pox goddess, but do this in the open air. Every high hill is deemed sacred, and it is difficult to get one of these people to ascend one of the higher hills. They have no idols so-called. The last man among them will tell you "God is above." When you ask him why he does not worship him and him only he frankly says because he does just what his father taught him.

Everywhere the magic-man is dreaded, and he takes good care to flee the people well for his own profit. Jagdappa is full of temples and literally somebody has made "priests of the common people" here. Such is the country, the people, their history, their customs, condition and religion told but in part.

Treatment of Watches.

That a watch may keep good time, says Chambers's Journal, it should be carefully treated; it should be wound at the same time daily, and when not worn should be placed in a case, always hung up, or always laid down, as every watch goes differently in different positions. In watches having a double case, the outer one should never be left open. If it is left open even for one night the glass is covered with thin film of dust, which will gradually enter the works through even the tiniest openings in the case.

Watches should be wound in the morning, because a spring fully wound up will more readily overcome disturbances produced by the movements of the wearer. Springs will not break so easily if watches are carefully wound up and not taken out of a warm pocket and placed directly against a cold wall or on a marble slab; for that a protective mat is desirable.

The changes of the oil, the variations in temperature, the density and humidity of the air, all greatly affect the going of a watch, and it is only the lever watch of the most perfect finish which almost neutralizes those adverse influences. No watch keeps perfectly correct time. Even the best chronometers, used in observatories and on board ships, must be regulated according to tables which fix the variations to which watches are subject.

A watch should be cleaned every two or three years. In time the oil decomposes, gets mixed with the particles of dust which enter the works of the watch, the trouble is that he did not start soon enough. He should have had a part of his land fall-plowed, he should have had his manure drawn to the field during the fall and winter; he should have had seed and fertilizer at home before the ground thawed, and the team and tools should have been in shape to work right on without breaking or him damaged from the first. Then he would not have been in a position to realize quite so fully the truth of the old proverb regarding the length and all-mightiness of the "stern chase."

The station agent to the passenger who missed his train. "I ran fast enough, but I did not start soon enough," said the passenger, as soon as he could get breath enough to reply. When we see a farmer drawing out manure while other farmers are plowing, planting while others are hoeing, and killing weeds when his grass is drying up in the field, or harvesting unripe corn after the frost has killed the stover, we think that, no matter how hard he has worked, or how busy he has kept since he began the spring work, the trouble is that he did not start soon enough. He should have had a part of his land fall-plowed, he should have had his manure drawn to the field during the fall and winter; he should have had seed and fertilizer at home before the ground thawed, and the team and tools should have been in shape to work right on without breaking or him damaged from the first. Then he would not have been in a position to realize quite so fully the truth of the old proverb regarding the length and all-mightiness of the "stern chase."

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